

"Pin this on the wall and read it 10 feet away."

If your sight is normal, and you are not affected with stigmatism, near-sightedness, far-sightedness, or any of the various troubles to which your eyes are subject, you will also be able to read this at a distance of 15 inches.

If you cannot read it easily and distinctly, it is a good thing for you to know it now; because there must be something the matter with your eyes. It may be only a slight trouble, which, if taken at the very inception, may save you a great deal of trouble.

We test eyes free. So it will cost you nothing. If you need glasses, the expense will not be more than \$1.00 or \$2.00, unless one particular and difficult case is required. Generally we are able to fit people with the proper glasses at \$1.00 or \$2.00.

Morgan, Jaccard & King
Broadway and Locust.
(Mail Orders Filled)

BOYCOTT INJUNCTION
IS MOST SWEEPING

Temporary Restraining Order Issued by Judge Smith McPherson Against Architects, Brewery Officials and Council.

In one of the most sweeping injunctions ever issued by a Federal court against a labor union, Judge Smith McPherson of the United States court of appeals yesterday temporarily enjoined officers of the Building Trades Council from declaring a boycott on the Armstrong Cork Company or interfering with it or its employees in its contracts with the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company.

Members of the brewing company, with the architects, the businessmen, Wash & Holsinger, are co-defendants.

The writ is effective until July 25, when the defendants will be required to show cause why the order issued by Judge McPherson, who is from the Southern District of Iowa, and who was recently appointed to assist Judge Finkelsburg, should not be made permanent.

Meanwhile, according to the writ, the defendant officers of the council and its individuals, and all associations and unions affiliated therewith, are restrained from boycotting or making effective, promoting or in any way predilecting any boycott against the cork company or any person or corporation with whom it may have contracts.

The writ also restrains defendants from causing or compelling any person or persons to decline or to cease employment with any person or corporation because of contracts existing now or hereafter with the company.

The defendants also are restrained from interfering in any manner with the cork company or its employees by force, violence or threats of violence from working upon and completing the work under contract with the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company.

The Armstrong Cork Company, a Pittsburg corporation, was engaged in filling a contract to insulate cork in the walls and floors of the new and old warehouses for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, when, according to the petition filed by Perry Fox Taylor, plaintiff's attorney, June 3 a strike was called by the Building Trades Council.

After the strike, the cork company alleged, they were unable to proceed with the work because of a lack of material. The material is now at hand and they are prepared to finish their contract.

The allegation of the petitioner is that officers of the Building Trades Council have insisted that the company either employ members of the council or force its men to become members of the Construction Workers' Union or the Pipe Fitters' Union. The council has attempted to force the company to employ union labor and to employ the wages to be paid and the qualifications of the men to be employed.

The petition alleges that the work requires the most skilled artisans, and no union man is qualified to do it. The company also declines to force its employees to join any union, and says that the men are satisfied with the wages made and hours.

Included in the petition is a copy of a letter alleged to have been written by the defendant architects, Washman, Wash & Holsinger, June 2, stating that they attempted to force the company to employ union labor or force their men to join the union. Failing in this, the company must abandon the contract, is the demand alleged to have been made.

Coercion and threats are alleged to have been made to the defendants, and a sweeping restraining order was asked for, which was granted.

DR. BROWN'S BABY FIRST
BORN IN NEW HOSPITAL.

New Daughter of Superintendent of City Institution Receives Much Attention From Physicians.

The distinction of being the first child born in the new City Hospital, at Grout street and Lafayette avenue, belongs to the daughter of Doctor John Young Brown, Superintendent of the institution. The baby was born last night at three o'clock, and Mrs. Brown had removed to their new quarters in the hospital.

The choice of a name for the new baby is a matter of deep concern to the young Browns, who have already made selections with regard to their father's name for the little sister.

The telephone in Doctor Brown's office at the old and new City Hospitals was busy this morning, as Mrs. Brown and others of his family, Mrs. Brown and the baby are said to be doing well.

GASTORIA For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

UNITED STATES RECEIVE BODY OF JOHN PAUL JONES

Senior Special Ambassador Porter Delivers Remains of First American Admiral to Special Ambassador Loomis at a Brilliant Ceremony in Paris—Sailors of Visiting Squadron Exhilarated Great Enthusiasm Along Streets of French Metropolis—Premier Rouvier and His Cabinet Represent European Republic.

CASKET IS PLACED ABOARD ADMIRAL SIGSBEE'S SHIP.

Paris, July 6.—In the presence of the highest dignitaries of France, the diplomatic representatives of many foreign Governments, and civil and naval officials of the United States, the body of Admiral John Paul Jones was today formally delivered to the United States Government.

The ceremony was one combining impressive dignity with brilliant military and naval pomp, in which the soldiers and sailors of France and the sailors of America united in rendering honors to the illustrious founder of the American navy.

The occasion of delivering the body was in the American Church on the Avenue de l'Alma at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The interior of this Gothic edifice was beautifully decorated with plants and flowers.

The French Government had taken charge of the remains, and Custrains of the Foreign Office, wearing impressive silver chains, acted as ushers. At the right of the altar sat Ambassador McCormick, Senior Special Ambassador Porter, Junior Special Ambassador Loomis, United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Rear Admiral Sigbee, and other officers of the American squadron.

Across the aisle sat Premier Rouvier with other members of his Cabinet, practically the entire Diplomatic Corps, and officers of the army and navy.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps were in full uniform. Rows of American sailors in the nave on either side of the altar gave a fitting background to the imposing scene.

PORTER DELIVERS REMAINS. After brief religious services General Porter, wearing evening dress according to the French custom, read the Legion of Honor across his breast, advanced alongside the casket, and placed it on the altar. Mr. Loomis, as the representative of the United States, who accepted it in the name of the United States Government, and Admiral Sigbee to transport it to the United States.

The surprised choir took up "My Country 'Tis of Thee," the entire assembly sang and joined in the strains of the patriotic hymn. Eight brave sailors from the Brooklyn then stepped forward, and raising the casket on their shoulders, bore it slowly from the church to the waiting gun carriage. This was draped with the national colors, and was drawn by six black horses.

THOUSANDS VIEW PROCESSION. The cortege, which was led by the American band, proceeded along the Avenue de l'Alma, the Champs Elysees, across the Alexander bridge and the Pont de la Concorde. Republican Guards lined each side of the avenue, holding back the dense throngs, while the cheering crowds were kept closed by barriers to prevent a crush.

Heading the procession came a squadron of cuirassiers, followed by a company of chasseurs, with a division of infantry under General Frey. After them rumbled the gun carriage, bearing the flower-decked casket, with guards of American sailors on either side.

Back of the coffin was a long line of distinguished officials, headed by Ambassador McCormick, special Ambassadors Porter and Loomis, Premier Rouvier and his Cabinet, the foreign Ambassadors and French Generals and Admirals, all walking according to the French custom.

SAILORS EXHIBIT ENTHUSIASM. The appearance of the French and the signal for enthusiasm along the line. Last came the French cuirassiers, mounted on infantry, cavalry and artillery.

Arriving at the Esplanade des Invalides an inspiring picture was presented. The French Government had erected a large pavilion in which to deposit the coffin. The pavilion was richly decorated with flags, with martial emblems and banners, entwined flags and a row of brass bands along the front of the building. The glided dome of the tomb of Napoleon.

The casket was deposited in the center of the pavilion, while the cortege passed, rendering military honors. Later the body was taken to the Hotel de Ville, and placed in a funeral car, guarded by French and American sailors, started for Cherbourg at 10 o'clock to-night.

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UPROAR IN CONVENTION FOLLOWS WOMAN'S SPEECH

Miss Margaret Haley of Chicago Opposes Plan to Reincorporate National Educational Association, and is Overruled by Chairman, but Appeals to Her Audience—Plan Finally Carried—Officers Are Elected—Professor Greenwood of Kansas City Succeeds Soldan of St. Louis on Trustees' Board.

MORRISON OF MCKINLEY HIGH SCHOOL MAKES ADDRESS.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 6.—President Roosevelt's flying trip here to-morrow, when he will deliver two addresses, will bring to a close the annual convention of the National Educational Association. The President's first address will be in the Auditorium, and the second at the beach front.

Officers were elected to-day and directors from different States chosen. There was a slight stir at the meeting of the National Council after the adoption of the directors' report relative to reincorporation. The original incorporation as a national body was for a period of twenty years, and the association by limitation ceases to exist January 25 next.

The directors expect special laws to be passed by Congress, and reported in favor of taking advantage of them and forming a new organization to succeed and continue the present one.

When the report came up for adoption Miss Margaret Haley of Chicago objected to the approval of the plan. She charged that there was a plan to turn over to a corporation not yet formed the rights and property of the association. President Maxwell ruled her out of order.

Miss Haley appealed to the meeting from the president's ruling, but failed to have her appeal sustained. She then announced she had power of attorney from a large number of the members, and would make a fight in the court against the plan. The report was adopted, but Miss Haley continued to speak and the meeting was in something of an uproar when someone moved to adjourn.

OFFICERS ELECTED. The officers of the association chosen to-day were: President, Nathan C. Schaeffer of Pennsylvania; vice president, Wm. H. Maxson of New York; Miss N. Cropper of Indiana; J. H. Hinesman of Arkansas; E. D. S. Vaught of Oklahoma; John H. Riers of Iowa; Joseph O'Connor of California; D. B. Johnson of Ohio; H. O. Wheeler of Vermont; J. V. Joyner of North Carolina; J. W. Brown of Kansas; and J. M. Wilkinson of Illinois; treasurer, J. M. Wilkinson of Illinois.

Three cases of fever among employees of the Panama Canal have been reported to the present there have been no new cases, and there is but one employee under quarantine.

"As an evidence of the consideration of the health conditions in the canal, it may be well to state that 12 percent of the total number of employees are assigned to work under quarantine."

WAGES ARE INCREASED. "In regard to the wages paid here and the statements that so many men have left that wages, instead of having been reduced, have been very considerably increased in every branch of the service on the isthmus during the last few months."

It will be the fixed practice of the commission, as far as practicable, to fill the important and more desirable positions by the promotion of deserving employees. The commission will make a working list for the clerical positions, such as bookkeepers, stenographers, typewriters, etc., and will make a list for draftsmen \$100 to \$200.

The wages received in the outside railroad positions are the basis for the work on the isthmus. In the United States, being in general for each employee \$15, including the cost of living, and a working list for \$20 to \$30, and supervisors \$10 to \$15 per month.

All the mechanical tradesmen, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, machinists, etc., receive 10 cents per hour. In addition, all the workmen on the isthmus are allowed a 10 percent increase in pay in lieu of travel, and are given six weeks' leave of absence.

AMOUNT OF WORK DONE. "As to the amount of work actually done during the last few months, it has been as good as at any other time, although the actual chief engineer camps have been reduced."

"In order to know exactly what has been done and what the actual condition of the work is, the commission has sent two of its engineering members to the isthmus to make a personal examination of the work and to report on the progress of the work."

A cablegram received from Governor McPherson of Missouri, dated June 25, stated that a number of additional cases of yellow fever and to deaths, and but one case under treatment on the isthmus of Panama.

Importance would be discussed, possibly with the State leaders present to review past conditions and plan for the future. The commission will make a working list for the clerical positions, such as bookkeepers, stenographers, typewriters, etc., and will make a list for draftsmen \$100 to \$200.

THE MEMBERS OF THE last Legislature, who supported Cockrell, propose a Meeting to Prepare for the Campaign.

That there is a strong sentiment among representative members of the Democratic party in Missouri, who are favorable to party action and aggressive party policy, and that this sentiment is developing into a well-defined movement, is the belief of those who have closely followed political development in the State.

GOV. MAGOON SAYS PANAMA IS TO BE MADE HEALTHFUL

Conditions to Be Comfortable and Enjoyable Before the Actual Work of Digging the Canal Is Commenced—Official Denies Exaggerated Stories of Disease and Death, and Says but Six Deaths of Employees Have Taken Place Since First of May—Salaries Increased by New Regime.

TWO ENGINEERS GO TO MAKE REPORT ON PROGRESS.

Washington, July 6.—Life on the isthmus of Panama is to be made healthful, comfortable and enjoyable before the real work of digging the canal is begun, according to an announcement of policy made to-day by Chairman Sigmund of the Panama Canal Commission. Mr. Sigmund said:

"Our first duty is to create sound underlying conditions. This is now vastly more important than the moving of dirt. The men must have suitable houses in healthy surroundings; they must have wholesome and nourishing food at reasonable cost; they must have suitable transportation facilities to get to and from their work, and they must have opportunity for recreation afforded them."

"It will be the policy of the commission to provide these essentials as quickly as possible, and to only increase the work as the men are able to do it. The commission realizes that its adherence to this policy will result in the actual handling of less quantities of material temporarily, but it also knows that with healthy underlying conditions, vastly more work will be accomplished later on at less cost and with less friction."

WILL TELL CONDITIONS. "It will also be the invariable policy of the commission to give to the public the actual conditions as they exist on the isthmus, without any attempt to either exaggerate or minimize the facts."

It has been said by the press of an exaggerated character about the health conditions on the isthmus. There have been no deaths from yellow fever since the first of May. In June thirty canal employees were stricken and four deaths, two of those being Americans appointed to the United States and two persons appointed locally on the isthmus. There were also

three cases of fever among employees of the Panama Canal have been reported to the present there have been no new cases, and there is but one employee under quarantine.

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As has been expressed by many of the State leaders, the Democratic party is getting into shape for the next campaign which is waiting and which will demand united, practical effort.

EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION OPENS

Doctor Packard of Hannibal, Mo., and Doctor Young of St. Louis, Are Among Those Who Deliver Addresses—20,000 Visitors Present.

ON SALE AT

OVER 400 SHAVES WITHOUT STROPPING OR HONING. ONE PRICE EVERYWHERE, \$5.00

SAFETY RAZOR
ON SALE AT
513 OLIVE STREET.

Short Talks on Advertising—No. 18
A reason for not advertising sometimes offered is: "We advertise to the dealer who pushes the goods."

It is true he pushes the goods if he wishes to sell them, because he has to push an unadvertised brand in competition with brands favorably known to his customers. It is true that he pushes the goods where the inducement is sufficiently "worth while"—to the best of his ability.

Yet in pushing unadvertised goods he lays himself open daily to the charge of substitution, on the part of consumers who have asked him for a specific brand. He is also liable to the danger of overstocking a line which, if advertised, he would be able to move more rapidly.

If you recognize these facts you also recognize that every up-to-date dealer prefers to handle quick moving goods instead of those not moving to the consumer, though the latter may offer him unusual inducements and discounts.

There is only a certain amount of room on the shelves of any store—goods must be sold or they represent a loss to the dealer, and you cannot blame the dealer for giving the consumer what he wants. If it were more profitable to the manufacturer to push the dealer and leave the consumer alone than to push the dealer and push the consumer too, there would be no such thing as an advertising success in this country and brands of merit now constantly demanded in fifteen million homes would not exist—in their places would be twenty unknown articles of unequal merit scrambling to get the co-operation of the dealer. Which is the better business method?

Next week, Reason No. 6

The Lelan Company
Advertising
Dolph Building
St. Louis

HICKS CAPU DINE
CURES HEADACHES
COLDS, INFLUENZA
IT'S LIQUID!
At Drug Stores

WOMAN LECTURER CALLS
FOLK "A SECOND MOSES."
Miss Callie Howe Says Governor Has Referred to Her as "The Son of Boodin."

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL. Carthage, Mo., July 6.—The Carthage Chautauque devoted the day to the temperance cause and many prominent temperance workers were present from points in Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas.

The principal speech was delivered by Miss Callie H. Howe, national lecturer and organizer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Miss Howe paid tribute to Governor Folk, referring to him as "a second Moses, who refused to be called the son of Boodin and Bribery."

She spoke at length, commending his efforts to keep the "old" down. A noteworthy feature of the Carthage Chautauque is that not one of the speakers during the four days' addresses has failed to commend the Missouri temperance cause.

The main speaker this evening is R. W. Gilliam, editor of the Baltimore American, of "off" ads, on ads, gone ads, "Finnigan" fame.

Logging. We cannot seem to pay his bills. However he's inclined. His wife keeps dressed right up to date. And this keeps him behind. —Houston Post.

Every mother feels a great deal of the pain and danger attendant upon the most critical period of her life. Becoming a mother should be a source of joy to all, but the suffering and danger incident to the ordeal makes its anticipation one of misery. Mother's Friend is the only remedy which relieves women of the great pain and danger of maternity; this hour which is dreaded as woman's severest trial is not only made painless, but all the danger is avoided by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer dependent or gloomy; nervousness, nausea and other distressing conditions are overcome, the system is made ready for the coming event, and the serious accidents so common to the critical hour are obviated by the use of Mother's Friend. "It is worth its weight in gold," says many who have used it. \$1.00 per bottle at drug stores. Book containing valuable information of interest to all women, will be sent to any address free upon application to CHASE-LELAND MEDICAL CO., Adams, Mo.

His Little Wisp. She (tenderly): "Oh, Harry, I couldn't see (perpetrator)?" He: "But think of the sacrifice it would be to me?"

Her: "I'll be a mother." She: "Good gracious, what a fearful language! But have your own way. I will discharge her this very minute, but she must be Harry Willoughby. I'll never have such another child, even though she does drink." —Brooklyn Life.

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